THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER,
AND HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

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For the Western Farmer and Gardener.

Helen's Favorite.

Messrs. Editors:—Herewith I send you a drawing and description of *Helen's Favorite*, a Seedling Apple, raised by STEPHEN WIDNEY, near Troy, Ohio, from whom I received the fruit and its history.

The size is medium; form globular, very slightly depressed at the ends; eye small; stem short and slender, planted in a deep cavity; color dark red, approaching to black, with numerous light specks over the surface; flesh white, with streaks of red irregularly dispersed through it; remarkably tender, buttery, juicy, and delicately flavored; core compact, and seed small; in keeping, to mid-winter.

This Apple, if I can judge from the specimens sent to me by the originator on two occasions, is highly worthy of attention and propagation. It is true, our list of fine apples is already large and extensive, and to a considerable degree embarrassing, which should lead us to use great caution in recommending new sorts. But in a proper discrimination, we should not, however, permit ourselves to be influenced too much by the fear of adding to that list, because it is already so large.

When we consider the progressive improvement which has been made by a course of crossing and cultivation on the parent (the common crab,) of our fine sorts, we may fairly infer that the point of perfection is not yet attained; and although every good new fruit brought to notice may not be better or equal to the best in use, it will be likely to displace some inferior to it, and thus add one link in the grand chain of progressive improvement.

I shall continue to exert myself to collect and bring to notice all the Western Seedling Fruits of merit within my reach, and so fast as I can speak with confidence, you shall hear from me.—In the meantime I remain

Yours with respect,

A. H. ERNST.

Spring Garden, May 10, 1845.

Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.

CORRECTIONS.

In our notice of this fruit in our last number, we inadvertently, in speaking of some very large specimens from Mr. S. S. Jackson, stated they were exhibited "last fall," instead of *last spring*. This might possibly lead persons to suppose that Mr. Jackson had the singular fortune to have a second crop of berries. We ought also to have said the blossoms of this kind are all *abortive*, and not "chiefly all female."—We must do the justice to ourself to state that the drawer of our Strawberry took upon himself the unwarrantable liberty, contrary to our directions, to substitute the leaf of another variety, instead of that of Hovey's, with which we had furnished him, under the very reasonable excuse that he thought the one he had selected was a much better one!

E. J. H.

☞ We do not consider it *puffing*, when we commend anything which we honestly think farmers are in want of, and which is worth their attention.—And if it should in such a case even benefit ourselves at the same time, we really cannot see where is the mischief done to any one. The term *puffing* is often sadly abused. It is certainly the duty of an Editor to keep the public informed of all good and useful things.

Miscellaneous Notes.

☞ We are pleased to find that many of our farmers and citizens have planted this spring some trees for shade, and for other purposes, along the edges of their fields and road sides. Locusts are the trees mostly planted, for the reason that they are so easily obtained, grow so rapidly, and are so valuable for timber. We should like to see some other trees planted also, such as the Elm, because they are more lasting, and will be fine shade-trees for successive generations.

☞ The Turnip Culture of America, compared with England, owing to the difference of climate, the latter being cool and humid, and the former hot and often very dry, must necessarily be very much less. The extreme cold of our winters will not allow of turnips being fed on the fields. We can, however, with profit, according as the season may turn out, grow a limited quantity of this root, which is not only desirable for the table, but valuable to help out our winter food for stock. This year our farmers had better sow a good deal of turnip and other root seeds, and millet, and corn broadcast, or very closely cultivated in drills, for our long continued dry weather has shortened all our crops.

☞ In answer to our inquiry, whether any one has ever noticed the blight of the pear on trees grown upon quince stocks, and if not, how the insect theory be accounted for; a correspondent of the *Western Reserve Magazine* says:—"It is rarely that a tree of firm, light growth, is affected, and the pear grown upon the stock of the quince, it is well known, is of more firm texture than when grown upon its own. The insect, it is true, is said occasionally to be found in the limbs of an old tree, where the wood is firm, but it is very rarely; and in the mind of the writer, what upon large limbs of old trees is sometimes taken for insect blight, is a different disease, whether of canker, or something else, I am not yet fully satisfied. That every species of blight is produced from the insect, I do not own, but that there is an insect which penetrates and poisons the wood. I believe; that cases of blight are produced from other causes, I think not unfrequently happens, and the cultivator, looking for the insect, neglects the care required to secure the tree from total destruction." We consider that the agency of electricity is very much in the dark at present, and yet there seems to be sufficient glimpses of light on the subject to lead us to believe that there is really something in it. Where iron ore has been used about trees, and iron hoops, &c. among the limbs, there have been no instances of loss of trees.—These things, in this age of discovery and of wonders, are worthy of consideration and trial at least, for the want of success will incur but a small expense.

☞ There is a most graceful, peculiar, and beautiful tree for lawns, which we have never yet met with in this country,—the *Weeping Ash*. It forms a delightful, bell-shaped, natural arbor, the ends of the branches sweeping the ground all round. We hear that some of our Nurserymen now have it in their collections. There is another splendid shrub, one of the best and most common ornaments of English grounds,—the *Laburnum*, or *Golden Chain*. This bears, in early spring, long and graceful festoons of yellow, compact flowers. It is now beginning to be found in our Nurseries. The *Rose Acacia* is another great favorite with us; it can be budded very successfully into the Locust, and forms a beautiful, round, flowery head, when in bloom. The above trees are quite hardy. We require here additional varieties of shrubbery, as there is by far too great a sameness of appearance, particularly in the Cedar way. Shrubs of all kinds mingled together, have a good effect, disposed in wings or clumps, about country dwellings.

☞ Early one fine morning lately, we visited again Mr. Jackson's Nursery and Gardens. At this time of the day, we enjoyed a favorable opportunity of seeing his very fine collection of Roses in perfection. Mr. Jackson's plants were of course suffering a great deal from the dryness of the weather, but owing to the fine and continual cultivation, and original deep spading of the earth, everything looked better than we could possibly have expected. What a splendid sight did his numerous Roses, of all kinds and colors, profusely covered with their odoriferous bloom, spread over his grounds, present! Macluras, from seed sown this spring, would probably number from ten to fifteen thousand plants, all looking well. Mr. S. S. L'Hommedieu, his neighbor, has a beautiful hedge of this plant, about five years old. On our way home, we visited Mr. Sleath's (late Mottier's,) farm.—His Vineyards were doing well, without rain of any amount for near three months, and quite untouched by the late frosts. The Strawberries under his Grape-vines showed an enormous shower of fruit, and the Grapes had shaded them from the late extremely powerful sunshine. To increase the fruit of his Grapes, Mr. Sleath nips off, or "stops," the ends of the fresh shoots, consisting of two small tender leaves. His object in pruning old vines seems to be to encourage new wood from the lowest parts, in order to improve the old wood, which often prevents a too stumpy and abrupt shape.

☞ The effects of the *Horticultural Society*, and of such humble works as the Western Farmer and Gardener, are beginning most perceptibly to operate upon the public mind here, in the continually increasing plantations

of fruit trees of all the finest kinds, particularly peach trees; and if we had escaped the destructive frosts of this spring, the inhabitants of our city would have been enabled to regale themselves with the finest peaches, in such quantities as to have made the prices reasonable, but at the same time have returned a good remuneration to the sellers. Let us go on zealously in our good work, even against the expenses of money, time, and labor, and worst of all, destructive insects to a considerable extent; we must not "give up the ship," and by so doing we trust in the expressive language of a cotemporary writer on the same subject, "succeeding generations will yet rise up and call us blessed." The very agitation of agricultural improvement in literary works, as well as by all other proper means, is effecting good, and although there are *humbugs* and errors mixed up, and often unintentionally, in all human undertakings, and in all societies to some extent, yet we cannot admit that we should cease our publication on that account, any more than that it would be right for the Horticultural Society of Cincinnati to wind up its affairs, and adjourn *sine die*. If we were to advocate the cessation of all human efforts to effect beneficial purposes, because there are imperfections and *humbuggery* connected with them, we might as well go in for a general and universal extinction of mankind at once.

☞ Potter's Manure is described by Mr. Coleman as an artificial Guano, and has been used in England, but has been found inferior to the genuine Guano.

☞ In consequence of the partial failure of the grass crops, it becomes desirable for us to look about for the means of increasing the amount of our winter food to make up for the deficiency. For fodder, Millet and Indian corn, the former sowed broadcast, and the latter best in close drills, will answer to help the matter. But it is to roots, especially, in this case, we ought to direct our chief attention. We quote from the *Louisville Journal* some sensible remarks on this subject:—"The advantages of roots consist in their combining a rich food with so much of water, and so little of fibre, that they are admirably suited for mixing with the dry hays and poor forages of winter, which are excessive in fibre and defective in moisture. The great facility of feeding with them is another advantage, for they require no previous preparation. Another advantage which deserves to be enumerated is, that larger stores of supplies may be grown by adopting them, in addition to the corn, than by growing corn alone, as turnips are grown after a full corn crop is finished. The disadvantages are, great bulk and consequent trouble and expense in housing and preserving. The advantages of Indian corn consist in its simple cultivation, the small space it occupies in winter, and consequent facility of preservation. The disadvantages are the daily trouble and expense of adding distentive matter, and such a solvent, to any compound into which it enters, as will insure a thorough admixture, together with its greater tendency to exhaust the soil than roots which are green crops. From all that we have read, and from our own observation, we believe that the acreable product of corn is seventy bushels. From similar land, seven hundred and fifty bushels of beets, or five hundred bushels of turnips, might be raised; or that, where corn would yield two thousand pounds nutritive matter, beets would yield three and turnips two thousand per acre. The expense of cultivating either beets or turnips would exceed that of growing corn; but as the beet crop only interferes with corn, it alone should be subjected to a comparison in the cost of cultivation, and we hesitate not to say, that it would be as easy for one hand to raise twenty-four thousand pounds of nutritive matter from eight acres of beets, as twelve acres of corn. In conclusion, we think roots fully as cheap, and we believe cheaper, food than Indian corn, more nearly approaching the nature of grasses, than any other articles, and, therefore, the most convenient and proper food. We consider their bulk in harvesting and housing, during the leisure of autumn, far less troublesome than the daily preparation of a corn diet in winter, and for these reasons advocate their propagation and use.

☞ To scare fowls from gardens, shoot a hawk, and tie him, as a scare-crow, on a pole. The smell and appearance of it will keep hens, &c. from molesting that part of the premises. This information was obtained from the practice of an old negro. We saw it in operation, and it seemed effectual.

☞ Dr. Shaler, a warm Florist and Horticulturist, has discovered on his Roses, in Newport, Kentucky, the *Rose-bug* so much complained of in the East. It must have been imported here, by some means or other, either in the larva or egg state. It is a light brown, or greyish, olive-colored beetle, about a quarter of an inch in length, and of a rather slim form, of the beetle shape, with hard wings, and very like the Curculio, only about double the size. It eats round the stem and all parts of the flower, and destroys the petals. The only way yet known to mitigate the evil, is to destroy them when found. On our second visit, we found it destroying his young Grapes very fast.

☞ We called the attention of Western breeders to this very good little work on Sheep, *The Western Shepherd*, a few numbers ago. Its object is to call public notice to the necessity of adding wool to the staple articles of produce in the States of Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. We find that the public favor is growing very fast towards this work, on account of

the very useful practical results that have already ensued to many from following its directions. George Flower, a thoroughly practical Illinois wool-raiser, is the author. As we have before observed, several European companies are forming in the Western Prairies, as well as in the mountainous portions of Tennessee, for this object. It is a very promising undertaking, and we have no doubt that, with proper management, it will soon be very profitable. Although the work we have above alluded to is well adapted for the Prairie country, and the peculiar breed, good one as it is, of Mr. Flower, yet we should much like to have from the same experienced breeder a more general treatise on Sheep, and their management in the West, with a description of all the various breeds, and their adaptation to the different parts, soils, and climates, of our country.

☞ When we consider how much loss has been occasioned this spring to farmers and market-gardeners by frosts, that are entirely to be attributed to nocturnal radiation, or in other words to the plants cooling or sinking down to a temperature below the air that surrounds them, we eagerly inquire if there be no possible means of guarding against this evil. In *Boussingault's Rural Economy*, we find a passage that coincides with our own experience, and that of many of our farmers and gardeners here, respecting the most common mode of obviating the effects of nocturnal frosts. The quotation alluded to is the following:—"The natives of the upper country in Peru, who inhabit the elevated plains of Casco, are perhaps more than any other people accustomed to see their harvest destroyed by the effects of nocturnal radiation. The Incas appear to have ascertained the conditions under which frost, during the night, was most to be apprehended. They had observed that it only froze when the night was clear, and the air calm; knowing, consequently, that the presence of clouds prevented frost, they contrived to make, as it were, artificial clouds to preserve their fields against the cold. When the evening led them to apprehend a frost,—that is to say, when the stars shone with brilliancy, and the air was still,—the Indians set fire to a heap of wet straw or dung, and by this means raised a cloud of smoke, and so destroyed the transparency of the atmosphere, from which they had so much to apprehend. It is easy, in fact, to conceive that the transparency of the air can be readily destroyed by raising a smoke in calm weather; it would be otherwise were there any wind stirring; but then the precaution itself becomes unnecessary, for with air in motion, with a breeze blowing, there is no reason to apprehend frost from nocturnal radiation." Again:—"The cooling of bodies, occasioned by nocturnal radiation or cooling, is always accompanied by a deposite of moisture upon the surface under the form of minute globules; this is dew. The ingenious experiment of Wells having demonstrated that the appearance of dew always follows, never precedes, the fall in temperature of the bodies on which it is deposited, the phenomena cannot be attributed to anything more than a simple condensation of the watery vapor contained in the air, comparable in all respects to that which takes place upon the surface of a vessel containing a fluid that is colder than the air. The quantity of moisture dissolved in the atmosphere, is by so much the greater, as the temperature is higher. In very warm climates, the dew is so copious as to assist vegetation essentially, supplying the place of rain during a great part of the year."

☞ There are still Gardeners, and those, too, of the first knowledge and practice, who consider the imperfection, or non-bearing, of some kinds of Strawberries, owing to the soil and climate, particularly the last, rather than to the radical abortiveness of the blossoms themselves. The *Keen's Seedling*, without any mixture of male plants of any other kind, always bears full crops in England. This is well known, and has been experienced by those here who have cultivated them there. But notwithstanding all this, it is sufficient for us, for our successful practice and profit, to be aware of the fact here, that the male (staminate,) plants, being so much more vigorous than the female, (pistillate,) soon overrun the patch, and are so ungallant as to elbow out and finally banish the ladies from their society altogether, so that it becomes necessary to be continually making new plantations, with only about ten males to one hundred female plants, or cut off the runners so as to keep the gentlemen within their proper bounds and good behavior!

☞ Mr. J. Brace, who has been taking a trip into one of the Sheep-raising districts of Kentucky,—Flemming county,—showed us some good specimens of pure Merino and Saxony wool, raised by Judge Beatty, in the High Hills. There are no burrs there, and the sheep live through the winter chiefly on the wild pea vine, and were in pretty good order in the spring. The Judge goes in for the wool alone, which is, of course, the plan at a distance from markets for the carcass. He gives the preference to the Merino. Our English farmers, with a small capital, by buying lands in Flemming county, and raising sheep, could no doubt make twenty per centum more than they now can in England in almost any kind of farming.

☞ Two gentlemen, Dr. Shaler, of Newport, one of them, have succeeded by the use of Guano sprinkled round their plants and watered, in keeping off the Yellow or Striped Bug. We were shown by the Doctor a hill that, by

the use of this substance, had escaped the effects of the insects, while several around, where it had not been applied, were so devoured as to have hardly a vestige of their leaves. This agrees with accounts of the same trials in the East, and in England. Another gentleman, Mr. KENNER, of Kentucky, informs us that he has used Guano upon his grass, and considers it the most valuable and cheapest manure that can be used. He has obtained several barrels of it for his own use on his farm. In fact, we are every day receiving from our friends who have tested this manure this spring, accounts of its extraordinary effects. Yet in the face of all this, we do not expect ever to see it *extensively* used here, so far inland.

☞ Mr. A. S. LIGHT, a farmer in this neighborhood, informs us that last year he raised from a quarter of an acre of ground seven loads of thirty-five bushels each of Sugar-beets, with the tops of which he fed three cows for one month, and with the roots three cows for one months more, and after that three cows for two months longer. He cultivates them in rows two feet apart, throwing the rows into ridges. Seed sown about eight inches apart. Some of the beets measured, when gathered, about twenty inches round; three of them would fill half a bushel. In such dry seasons as the present, when the hay crop is reduced more than one-half, roots of this kind are well worth the farmers' attention. It would appear that the want of the proper mode of the cultivation of roots, is the chief obstacle in the way of their greater popularity among our farmers. The soil upon which the above described crop was obtained, was chiefly clay. Mr. Light likewise informs us that he used tan that had laid six years from the pits, to manure the Everbearing Raspberries with, and he found that they produced buds and berries twice the size of those upon which no tan was applied.

☞ Mr. M'HANNON, near Reading, Ohio, has given us his plan to measure a tree standing; it is as follows:—Take two sticks of equal length, no matter whether six inches or six feet long, but about two feet is recommended; place the end of one exactly in the centre of the other in the form of a T, by driving a nail through one into the end of the other; bevel off the end of the centre-piece, so as to take a true sight; hold the bevelled end to the eye, and step back till the bottom and top ranges with the two places to cut it off, or as far as the timber will mark; then measure plumb from the eye down to the ground, and the distance to the tree is the length of the stick of timber. This is very useful for persons buying timber, or cutting building timber.

☞ We do not see any harm in informing the farmers, that good *Turnip Seed*, of all the varieties, can be obtained at Huxley's.

E. J. H.

For the Western Farmer and Gardener.

Corn--Level Culture.

Messrs. Editors:—Although it is rather past the time for the first working of Corn, yet I will give my mode. Plough deep; then harrow it well; furrow it four feet each way; drop the corn the way it is furrowed first, to have it straight; put five to six grains in a hill; thin it out to three stalks, or four, if they are not too near each other, when the corn is about a foot high, leaving the best stalks—in pulling the poor ones out, it loosens the ground in the hill, and is equal to a ploughing—it should be done when the ground is in good order for working; as soon as the corn is up, harrow it. Before the weeds start, I harrow so close that I frequently tear up some hills; it is better than to half harrow it; it takes but little work to uncover and straighten it up. In a few days after, run twice in a row with the Cultivator, (the best tool that ever went into a field, if used in time;) then with a plough throw the ground from the row; run close to the row, if it is dry weather; run the other way immediately with the Cultivator, to level the ground; next throw the ground into the hills with the plough, running the same way the Cultivator went last; next run through with the Cultivator across the last furrows, twice in a row, to level it all down again. Ground that is kept loose and level, will not suffer from dry weather, like that which is thrown up in ridges, or cones, to turn the rain from the hill, where it is most needed. I first adopted the level culture in hilly ground, to keep it from washing, and found it so good that I have since followed it. If the ground should become beat down by heavy rains, loosen it up with the Cultivator again; it leaves the ground level, keeps it from washing, and when the corn is gathered there are no ridges to run over with the wagon; the next ploughing can be done with ease, and well done.

Some will say, this is all well enough, but it is too much work for me, I have too much corn planted to work it so well. They had better do it; it will pay them well. In 1843, when most of the corn in the country was poor and soft, I had better than eighty bushels to the acre, of good corn, on what would be called poor hill land. Last year, on the same kind of land, I had ninety-four bushels to the acre, of first-rate corn. Some of the stalks were fourteen feet high, and eight feet to the ears. I believe the working of it made the corn; it certainly was not the land.

I would particularly recommend the article in the May Number of the Farmer, headed *Clean Culture;* it is true as Gospel. I would also impress upon the minds of cultivators of corn, when the weather is very dry to keep stirring the ground round plants, and everywhere, as much as possible. I am, &c.

JOSEPH M'HANNON.

Spirit of the Agricultural Journals.

We like to publish the statements and opinions of the times, as well as of our fellow-laborers, and of our own, in the cause of improvement. This will often encourage inquiry and investigation. We therefore continue to publish the following articles as usual.

Figs.—Dr. Dwight, formerly President of Yale College, cultivated figs in the open garden at New Haven with success, and these are still living. In order to succeed, *hardy varieties* should be obtained.—*Indiana Farmer and Gardener.*

Pruning.—All the English books abound with directions for pruning, which in that cloudy island is necessary to let in light and air through the tree. With us, pruning is a very inferior item of cultivation, and is designed to correct deformities, and not to aid the tree in fruiting. —*Ib.*

The Apricot.—This tree is but little cultivated in the West. The blossom buds, which early open, are often killed by spring frosts. It should have a decided sheltered situation, or on the North side of buildings, to keep the blossoms back. They should be trained, in open situations, low down to the ground, and they would thus be likely to produce a crop. The Moorpark is one of the best varieties.—*Western Reserve Magazine.*

Suckers of Fruit Trees.—Suckers, as stocks for propagating fruit trees, should be condemned among Nurserymen. Many evils result from this, particularly when the trees from which these stocks are taken, are in a diseased condition. In some cases, the trees thus raised may be healthy, but not generally. The healthiest and best trees do not throw up many suckers. Trees raised from suckers, generally produce suckers, form an excessive number of fruit buds, have a stinted growth, and are subject to sudden death without any apparent cause.—*Ib.*

Cultivation of the Gooseberry.—First, select a soil, neither stiff clay nor loose sand, but of good, rich, deep mould, in a position where the midday sun will never reach. Plant your bushes three feet apart each way, train them into heads at least two feet from the ground, let the heads be formed nearly round and open. After the head is once formed, attend to the bush, from the time the blossom shows itself until the fruit is ripe, and whenever a branch is pushing forward to make wood, nip the end with the fingers, thus throwing all the juices into the formation of the fruit, beside keeping the bush more open to the air; with the hoe, dig well among their roots, being careful not to break them, but yet to keep the earth loose and moist. As often as once a week, from the time the fruit sets until ripe, water with liquid manure upon the soil, and use the hoe directly after it. In pruning, let it be borne in mind that the Gooseberry produces fruit on the wood not only of the preceding summer's growth, but also on spurs from old wood. Should any appearance of mildew become visible, sprinkle the bushes with weak lime-water, and scatter lime and sulphur underneath upon the ground. —*Ib.*

To prevent the bad effects of late Frosts.—At any time, when a severe frost is anticipated, about nine o'clock, P. M., when the plants are quite wet with dew, and before the freezing process has commenced, take dry earth, or ashes, and sprinkle upon the leaves in sufficient quantity to absorb the moisture, and the plant will remain uninjured by frost.—*Ib.*

To reinvigorate Trees.—Mulch the ground, cut the tap-root, and lop all the branches close to the main stem. The root is of longer duration than the stem, therefore the theory of this course.—*Ib.*

Cut Worms.—A few hours passed each morning before sunrise in collecting them, will prove of more certain benefit than all the other remedies that have yet been tried.—*Ib.*

Preparing Wool for Market.—There is a great deal in the care with which the fleece is taken off and rolled. When each fleece is separately rolled in such a manner as to preserve it unbroken, and clear of dirt, we find it will fetch a few cents more in the pound.—*Ib.*

The Curculio.—A plum tree of the Mogul variety, that had a Trumpet-creeper (Bignonia radicans,) entwined upon its limbs, matured a heavy burden of fruit, when all others were destroyed by the Curculio. Let everything be tried, but we have frequently seen the entire fruit of one variety destroyed, while the next tree would mature a full crop. The Washington Plum often escapes, when other varieties, having a more delicious skin, are destroyed. —*Ib.*

Remedy for Cut Worms.—Mix salt with a little ashes, (salt alone will do,) and drop it around the stems of the plants of cabbages, &c. A teaspoonful of salt to a plant will do no injury, but will protect them from worms, and will promote their growth, by causing moisture in drought. Cut Worms are found chiefly in sod land.

Locust Borer Destroyed.—With a knife, cut off the bark directly over the place they are at work in the wood, and apply spirits of turpentine to the place, inserting it when necessary into the holes with a feather. This will be effectual. The spirits of turpentine are likely

circulating with the sap, to keep all insects away.

To prepare Sheep for Shipping.—Feed them a day or two on hay before shipping; this will change the nature of the manure, and prevent their becoming filthy. They should have grain a week before they are shipped, and on their journey.

Pruning Grape Vines.—Be not too strenuous for the European mode of trimming vines and fruit trees; we must generally adopt an *American System* in this matter; climate and soil being so different. The *principles* of European practices are the same, but they should be modified by close attention, observant practice, and quick perception of the circumstances surrounding us.

To Preserve Eggs.—Place a layer of saw-dust in a keg, then pack the eggs closely to each other with the *small end down*, to prevent the yolk passing through the white of the egg; over this, place another layer of saw-dust, packing closely to and between the eggs, where they do not touch each other, and so on to filling the keg; then head it light, and change it end for end every twenty-four hours. In this way eggs will keep a year, and be as fresh as the day they were laid.

The Shepherd's Dog.—This kind of dog should claim the attention of sheep-breeders on a large scale. To kill off or impose a tax on the sheep-destroying dogs, and to import some of the valuable sheep-preservers of the canine race, would be conferring a public benefit—"One of our fellow-citizens, now travelling in Europe, intends bringing with him some of the very best of this variety of dogs from Scotland." So says the Editor of the Louisville Journal.

Jerusalem Artichoke.—This rises to a height of from nine to ten feet, and flowers late. It is propagated by the tubers which it produces, and is regarded, for good reason, as most excellent food for cattle, as well as hogs. In times when the potato was not very extensively known, it also entered pretty largely into the food of man. There are few plants more hardy and so little nice about soil, as this plant; it succeeds everywhere, with the single condition, that the ground be not wet. The tubers are planted exactly like those of the potato, and nearly at the same time; but this has to be performed but rarely, inasmuch as its cultivation is incessant, being carried on for many years in the same piece; and after the harvest, in spite of every disposition to take up all the tubers, enough constantly escape detection to stock the land for the following year, so that the surface appears literally covered with the young plants on the return of spring, and it is necessary to thin them by hoeing. The impossibility of taking away the whole of the tubers, even by many hogs being turned in, and their power of resisting the hardest frosts of winter, is an obstacle almost insurmountable to the introduction of this plant as one element in a regular rotation. Experience more and more confirms the propriety of setting aside a patch of land for the growth of this very productive and very valuable vegetable root. Of all the plants that engage the husbandman, the Jerusalem Artichoke is that which produces the most at the least expense of manure and of manual labor. KADE states that a square patch of Jerusalem Artichokes, in a garden, was still in full productive vigor at the end of thirty-three years, throwing out stems from seven to ten feet in length, although for a very long time the plant had neither received any care, nor any manure. However, in order to afford productive crops, it is necessary to afford a little manure. Like all vegetables having numerous and large leaves the *Helianthus* requires air and light; it ought, therefore, to be properly spaded. The original planting, of course, takes place in lines, but in the succeeding crops, and those which are derived from small tubers accidentally left on the ground, the order is of course lost; it is only necessary to destroy a sufficient number of the young sprouts, which show themselves in the spring, to leave those plants that are preserved, with a sufficient space between them. When the plants are somewhat advanced, the ground should receive one or two diggings with the spade, and a hoeing or two to destroy weeds. The leaves are used in many places as forage, the stems being cut a few inches from the ground; the gathering takes place at different periods of the year, but probably to the detriment of the tubers.—The tubers are gathered as they are wanted, for, not dreading the frost, they remain in the ground the whole of the winter; they do not require, like the potato, to be collected and pitted at a certain period; they require no particular situation, no particular care for their preservation; the only disadvantage that accompanies their being left in the ground, is that during very hard frosts the labor required to get them is very great. During winter, the woody stems of the plant die and dry up, they are then useful as combustible matter; but a better use of them, perhaps, is to make them enter in certain proportions into the litter of the hogstye; the pith there absorbs a large quantity of the liquid manure.

Cure for a Foundered Horse.—Take a pint of hog's lard and heat it boiling hot, and after cleaning his hoof well and taking off his shoe, put his hoof in the lard, and with a spoon apply it to all parts of the hoof, as near the hair as possible. The application should be to the foot of each foundered limb, and be made as soon as ascertained.—*Louisville Journal.*

E. J. H.

Our Sixth Volume.

With the present Number, closes the *Fifth Volume* of our arduous undertaking. On the first of September, the First Number of our Sixth Volume will be issued. We allow ourselves one month to lean upon our plough handles before we again delve into the soil of mind and improvement. We give ourselves this time, not only to take a little breath during the generally warm month of August, when but few farmers read, but to enable us to gather all the strength we can muster to enter upon our next volume with renewed spirit and effect. Will the friends of this great cause, the very agitation of which is doing incalculable good, rally around us, and by coming forward with their own subscriptions, and their persuasions on others, allow us to receive this next year some small remuneration at least, for our time and labor, and wear and tear of health and intellect? Our work has been hitherto too expensively embellished for the price; this, notwithstanding our list of subscribers is respectable, has obliged us to sink money. Our work, indeed, for the handsome mode in which it is got up, ought to be two dollars a year instead of one dollar; but it is too late to alter that now, and we must only hope that a much larger subscription list will make up for this deficiency to us in its price. At all events, let the sacrifices be what they may, whether of health or pocket, we shall again enter the field of our operations, merely expressing an ardent hope, that, as at a call for a log raising, we shall not be without our neighbors to lend us a helping hand. E. J. H.

☞ The man who attends strictly to his own business, and does not meddle with the business of others,—who improves his farm, his stock, his buildings, and his orchards,—and takes the *Western Farmer and Gardener*, and puts in practice the knowledge he derives from its pages, is seldom seen going to law, or to a grog-shop.

To Subscribers.

NEW POSTAGE REGULATIONS.

The new law, reducing postage, &c. is to take effect on the first of the present month of July. This law does not allow Postmasters to remit money for subscriptions to Newspapers, &c., free, as heretofore; but the postage is so much reduced, that few subscribers will object to paying it. Letters are considered as single which do not weigh more than half an ounce, no matter how many pieces they may consist of, or whether they contain money or not.—A sheet of common light letter paper, with one or two bank notes enclosed, will go as a single letter, and be charged with five cents postage for any distance not exceeding three hundred miles, and ten cents for any distance over three hundred miles. If subscribers do not wish to risk a remittance by mail, they are allowed, by the recent Post-office regulations, to pay their subscriptions to papers and periodicals to the Postmaster most convenient to them, who, for one per centum, is required to receipt for the same, and inform the Postmaster at the place where the newspaper or periodical is published, who, for an additional one per centum, is to pay over the money to the publisher, adjusting the accounts through the General Post Office. Subscribers, therefore, can do as they choose, either pay their subscriptions, and two per centum in addition, to the Postmaster where they reside, or pay the postage and remit the money themselves by letter. The latter course will, in general, be as cheap and convenient, and the former more safe. Newspapers go free to all Post-offices not exceeding thirty miles from the place where they are published.

Rousseau used to knit lace strings when in company of illiterate people, for the purpose of concealing the uneasiness which their gabble gave him.—He preferred his lace strings to their long yarns.

Sanburn's Hive and Moth-Trap.

In company with Mr. G. GRAHAM, we had the pleasure of visiting Mr. SANBURN's Apiarian Establishment, seven miles out, and a little off the Reading Road. We were much gratified at witnessing the success with which Mr. Sanburn manages this department of his farm. Under a very conveniently formed shed, we saw about thirty stands of bees, nearly all of which had mostly filled the lower, and some the upper, compartments of the hives. A little farther off, were about thirty more, under good long sheds. The specimens of honey were very fine, indeed. But we are compelled, in justice to Mr. Sanburn, to state, that the greatest and most important object that arrested our attention, was his lately invented *Moth Trap*, for which he has obtained a Patent. What we saw, went far beyond even our highest expectations of its merits. Mr. Sanburn took off, for our inspection, two of these boards, which are suspended under the hives by hooks, and in which the pit, or trap, is fixed, and having opened the contrivance, exhibited to our interested gaze, the comb or bait which had been inserted, filled with the shells of moths, living worms of all sizes, and their webs and chrysales, to the extent of probably five hundred in each. One of these traps had not been cleared for about ten, and the other thirty days. Thus were we obliged to admit, by ocular demonstration, that a great object had been accomplished, in obtaining the means of destruction of the greatest portion. if not the whole, to these particular stands, of the annoying enemy. We sincerely believe that this invention will turn out one of the greatest value to those who are fond of the sweet luxury, or who intend going into the matter as a profitable business. We expect to see it, when known, generally adopted. Mr. Sanburn's hive, too, though not altogether original, we consider to be one of the best that can be used. Of Mr. Sanburn's skill in the management of bees, from his transfer at any time of old hives, often half destroyed by the worms, into new ones, down to the minutest details of his particular occupation, we think worthy of much notice and praise. He showed us an instance in which, when one of his stands had lost its Queen, he had cut off a piece of the old comb from another hive containing a Queen Bee, and engrafted it into the comb of the new one, and the colony were consequently doing well. We have not space at this time to enter into farther particulars connected with our interesting visit, but will revert to this pleasing subject probably again soon. E. J. H.

Hatch's Seed Planter.

This machine was exhibited by the proprietor himself, in our presence, and in the presence of a large number of farmers, and others, in the Market-space on Fifth-street, on the 4th ultimo. We should judge that it is a very valuable machine for broadcast sowing of the grain and grass seeds, and also plaster and guano. It cast the seed, considering the jerks of the uneven pavement, quite evenly, and sufficiently thick,—what we saw, rather too thick; but this can be altered by the sower at his pleasure. What a vast saving of time and labor, particularly for large farms! The grass seed was also sowed about right. This is seldom sown thick enough. It is performed by simple means in its mechanism; and so, often, are great results obtained in many things. We should not hesitate, from what we saw of the performance of the machine, to recommend it to the attention and patronage of the farming community. E. J. H.

Moles.

To destroy them, raise the skin of the head or soft part of a kernel of corn with a penknife, scoop out a portion of the soft part, and fill up the vacancy with wet arsenic. Place a few of these in the track of the mole, and his ravages are at an end.

Tillage of Corn.

Messrs. Editors:—In perusing the Farmer and Gardener for August last, I find an article on the tillage of corn, taken from the New England Farmer, in which the writer takes strong grounds in favor of frequent and often ploughing corn, notwithstanding the roots of the corn may be broken off, even if the ground should be dry, and hints that the doctrine may be deemed a heresy among the farmers of New England: and from the Editor's note, which is attached, it seems that the practice is actually held by the New Englanders to be bad husbandry; and from the fact of your inserting the whole without comment, we infer that you hold the same views with the Editor, viz: that deep and frequent ploughing corn, after the roots have spread, injures the crop. I must acknowledge, that I was very much surprised to see such a theory endorsed by any person living between the two Miamies, where both the theory and the practice is almost universally in favor of deep, frequent, and I might say (and not depart from the truth,) almost continual ploughing, from the time our corn is six or eight inches high, until it is laid by. Shallow ploughing, and running the Cultivator between the rows, may do for the soil of New England; but nineteen-twentieths of the *real* practical farmers, tilling corn on the alluvial bottoms and fertile uplands of the West, would not have a Cultivator in their corn-fields, and would whip one of their young rustics as soon for shallow ploughing, as they would for stealing a sheep. I have assisted in ploughing and hoeing corn on the Miami Bottoms every summer since I was large enough to shoulder a hoe, or steer a plough; and my father's advice to me, when a boy, (and my experience ever since proves it correct,) that, in order to insure a good crop of corn, I must plough my corn oftener and *deeper* in a dry season than in a wet one, for this reason, that the oftener ground is stirred the better it will hold moisture, and that the breaking off of the roots is but of minor consequence, if they are only *kept broke* off. Now for the result of this mode of tillage. An average crop, with us, upon the bottom land, is sixty and seventy bushels per acre, and upon the upland from forty-five to fifty, and in favorable seasons we have raised one hundred and ten bushels on the bottom and eighty-five bushels per acre upon the hill lands, planting the rows four feet apart in the bottom and four and a half feet on the hill land. The mystery consists (and we think by the time the New England Editor has ploughed corn as long as we have, he will find out,) in neglecting the corn when it needs the most ploughing, and letting the ground become hard and baked, and the corn roots of necessity have to extend themselves far and wide to gather their wonted nourishment, and then with the plough suddenly severing them. This is frequently done of necessity, when harvest crowds the husbandman out of the corn-field; and by the time the plough returns, the roots have become too much extended, and the usual drought setting in, a short crop is the consequence.

Madisonville, June 15, 1845. J. S. L.

Note by the Editor.—The difference of opinion of both theorists and practical men in this matter of ploughing corn so deep as to cut the roots, or after the roots have begun to spread only stirring the surface a few inches with the cultivator, small harrow, cultivator-plough, or shovel-plough, seems all to lie in a nutshell, namely, whether in the West, or in some situations, the good done to the corn by deep ploughing does not more than counterbalance the injury occasioned by mutilating the roots, or whether, in other places, as in the Eastern country, the *harm* done to the corn by cutting off its vessels of nutrition is not greater than the benefit that could be effected by ploughing deep. We think that soil and climate is likely to produce this difference in effects, and that our intelligent practical correspondent and the Eastern writer may both be right in their practices in the different situations in which they are operating. At the same time, on our farm here, we have raised good crops by ploughing deep between the rows till the corn was about two feet high, and then cultivating it only to the depth of about from two to four inches, and keeping the ground as level as possible. E. J. H.

To make Whale Oil Soap for Washing Fruit Trees.

Take eighteen pounds potash and thirty pounds of foot oil, and put in a barrel.—Every other day pour upon the mixture twelve quarts boiling water, stirring it every day for a few minutes. When the barrel is filled up with water, the soap will be fit for use. Now put about four gallons of soap into a hogshead of one hundred and fifty gallons of water, and apply the suds to the trees by aid of the garden engine. It destroys all insects, at the same time stimulates the growth of vegetables.

Sheep Raising in the United States.

To the Editor of the Western Farmer and Gardener:

Dear Sir,—There has been much inquiry of late as to the best and most profitable situation for raising Sheep in the United States; and having lately gone through parts of Illinois and Tennessee, I am induced to give you the conclusion I came to on this subject.

The climate of Tennessee, with short winters, would have the preference on many accounts; and about fifty-six miles South of Smithland, are fine tracts of table lands, of good second quality, level, well watered, covered with wild grass, no brush, with about sixteen to twenty good sized hickory, oak, and other trees per acre, well calculated for building and fencing. The region alluded to, is very healthy, and well suited to a pastoral life; no wild animals to disturb or annoy the flocks, but plenty of venison and wild turkies. It lays between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. Two tracts, which I have gone over, are about twenty miles from each river. The eight thousand acre tract is about one mile from a Tavern, Post-Office, Store, Carding and Grist-Mill, on a State Road, leading from Memphis to Nashville, where a Stage runs morning and evening, and good settlements all the way down the Creek to the Cumberland River. On this fine healthy table land, thousands of sheep can be raised, and hundreds of hogs can be supported on mast, through the whole year, which produces lard for oil superior to that produced by corn. This tract, or half of it, can be now purchased at twenty-five cents per acre. Similar land in this State, without the advantage of climate, would sell readily at ten dollars per acre. Before I close, I will state that fine wool is wanted for the manufactories of France, where it is worth about seventy-five cents per pound; and if there is not enterprize enough in this country to supply them in wool, there are French Companies ready to purchase an immense tract of land, to settle it with Germans, for the purpose of supplying themselves with wool.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE SMITH.

Cary's Academy, June 8, 1845.

MAXIMS.—Rise early, and be an economist of time. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand. Practice strict temperance, and in all your transactions remember the final account.

The Tannier.

A NEW ESCULENT ROOT.

Anything that will promise to add to the list of *eatables*, ought to be cultivated with care, and its properties thoroughly investigated, and all the facts which are ascertained made known for the benefit of the *hungry*, and those whose business it is to *feed* them. We find in the New York Farmer and Mechanic, a communication from NEEDHAM DAVIS, Esq., of Davis' Mills, Barnwell District, South Carolina, respecting a vegetable called the *Tannier*, which appears to be a species of Arum, or what we call Wake Robin, or Indian Turnip. He states that he planted some in a damp soil, near a Mill-pond, where it remained four years before he examined it, when he found that it had increased in size, and there were also a great number of additional roots. On experimenting with them, he found that the leaf and root had a hot, peppery taste, and the skin was somewhat acrid. On boiling it, he found that it was a rich vegetable, and had a taste resembling Deer's Marrow. When boiled with the skin on, he found they retained this rich glutinous substance, and were as mealy as the potato. He says they grow to the depth of from four to six feet, in a rich, damp soil, (a pretty good depth, we think,) with a stalk two and a half inches in diameter at the root. He says they may be planted, like Irish potatoes, in drills, and that they will remain in the ground ten years, increasing their roots, and the old roots increasing too; that the tops and leaves yield a glutinous substance which hogs and cattle are as fond of as they are of cabbage.—*Maine Farmer.*

Potatoes in Hills and in Drills.

The Plymouth County (Massachusetts) Agricultural Society paid premiums last year for experiments to ascertain the best mode of planting potatoes. The following are some of the results:

	Bushels in Hills,	in Drills.
P. Bassett,	363	425
Paul Hathaway,	331	396
B. Hobart,	270	310

Neither the relative quantities of seed, nor the difference in the expense of cultivation for each mode, are mentioned.

Beans will come to perfection if sown the middle of July.

From the Carolina Planter.

Manures.

Mr. Editor—As I think every one should contribute his mite towards advancing the improvement of Agriculture, I am induced to send you a few remarks, which you may publish, if you think them worthy of insertion.

It is almost needless for me to say anything here of the necessity of greater attention being given to manuring our lands, as all who (like myself,) are in possession of exhausted lands, well know. But if I can suggest any means by which the production of this truly invaluable source of improvement may be increased, I shall have done something towards the prosperity of individuals, and of the State.

It is a serious fact, Mr. Editor, that many valuable means by which our manure heaps might be much enlarged, are neglected, and the materials wasted. But few persons are aware of the quantity of vegetable matter that might be fermented, and made available as food of plants, by the addition of a little animal matter, and hence so few make more than one-half the quantity they might obtain, by greater care in supplying litter to their stock and leaving no animal offal, that can possibly be obtained unapplied. My object is to save everything of the kind, and to this end I adopt means, which I think are not very general among our Farmers and Planters. In the first place, I would say with the late Mr. Herbemont, "after you have thoroughly littered your stable and cattle yard, with leaves and straw, which we can all easily obtain, then go and litter them all over again."

My cowpen is attached to the stable, and is made concave in the centre. In the spring, these are cleaned out, and the manure hauled, when the concave part is filled up with corn stalks and leaves, and a few loads of mud or earth taken from low ground, thrown thereon. The margins are left bare, for the comfort of the cattle, which are penned at night through the summer, and salted, which is a great inducement for them to come up, (they are kept up altogether in winter.) These margins are scraped every week or ten days, and the droppings thrown up on the litter in the centre, on which also the stable manure is spread. It is my practice throughout the year, to throw leaves and ashes into the privy, and under the roosts of the poultry house. I now have these thoroughly cleaned out, and the contents added to the manure heap, with the sweepings of the yard, wood pile, and such ashes as may be on hand, from the lye-hopper, &c.

There is always a pile of leaves, weeds from the garden, &c., in a corner of the yard, upon which all the slops, soap-suds, and wash of the house, are emptied, and the application of ashes to this pile, and to the poultry house and privy, go far towards rendering their contents inodorous, and add much to the value of the manure. These last may appear to many, a small matter; but, sir, the ocean is made up of drops, and from the yard alone,—that is, leaves and sweepings,—I have the past year made nine two horse loads of well rotted manure, the soap-suds, urine, ashes, &c., being very efficacious in rotting the leaves and weeds; thus converting, to an excellent purpose, substances which are otherwise lost, if they are not even allowed to become nuisances about us. Throughout the whole year, as often as opportunity offers, the stable is cleaned out, and fresh leaves continually given to the horses, giving them good beds, adding to their comfort, and to the manure heap.

If the above remarks may induce any farmer to adopt means he has heretofore neglected, they will have answered their purpose—but if you think they are all now universally attended to, you can destroy this paper, and not at all offend.

A YOUNG FARMER.

Greenville District, South Carolina.

Pickled Eggs.

Among the numerous pickles in common use, it very rarely occurs that pickled eggs are to be witnessed, either in oil-shops or upon the table, nevertheless, in the counties of Hants and Dorset pickled eggs constitute a very prominent feature in the farm-house store rooms. The mode in which the good dames pickle the eggs is simply thus:—At the season of the year when their stock of eggs are plentiful, they cause four or six dozen to be boiled in a capacious saucepan until they become quite hard. They then, after removing the shells, lay them carefully in large mouthed jars and pour over them scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole pepper, allspice, a few races of ginger, and a few races of cloves or garlic. They then, when cold, bung them down close. In a month they will be fit for use. Where eggs are plentiful the above pickle is by no means expensive, and, as an acetic accompaniment to cold meat, it cannot be outrivalled for piquancy and *gout* by the generality of pickles made in this country.

+all the time

THE MEASURING WORM.

Geometra Defoliaria.

The Moth comes out of the earth, according to Mollar, an Austrian writer on destructive insects, in the beginning of winter, and seeks out a fruit tree, like the green winter moth, to lay her eggs on. The male is as large again as that of the winter moth. Its broad fore-wings are of a reddish yellow, covered with many blackish dots. From the anterior border, not far from the tips of the wings, a dark wavy line stretches across through these dots to the posterior border. Near to this, almost in the middle of the wings, is a black dot. The under wings are dirty white, dotted with brown, and in the middle of the wings is a black dot. The female has no wings, is much larger than that of the winter moth, and has no rudiments of wings. The head and body are whitish, covered with black streaks and dots, and the feet annulated with yellow and black.

This caterpillar is very destructive to the foliage of fruit trees in certain years, often coming in succession, when it appears in great numbers, as is sometimes the case. As a single female of this insect lays about two hundred eggs, the caterpillars of a few females are sufficient, if they all live, to strip a fruit tree entirely of its leaves, particularly if it is a young one. It is not easy to take these caterpillars, because they live singly, and are scattered about on the fruit trees, and it is not till they are nearly full-grown, and have partly stripped the tree, that they attract the eye. But the female moths are easily kept from the trees, when they are provided with a wooden boot, frame, or box, daubed on the outside with tar, or cart grease. This frame consists of four boards about a foot high, and rather longer than the diameter of the tree they are to surround. These four boards are to be nailed together in the form of a square open box, but the fourth board is not to be fastened on till the frame is placed round the tree, as the stem must be entirely enclosed by the boards. To prevent the sun or rain from having any effect on the tar or cart-grease, the top of the frame is to be surrounded with a moulding; that is, a thin piece of wood three or four inches broad is to be nailed on the top, so as to perform a projection on the outside, and under this an angle. This angle, formed on the outside only, is to be thickly smeared with tar. This frame may thus be called a boot, as the stem of the fruit tree stands as if in the boot. It must be set an inch deep in the earth, which must be well trodden in round it, so that the moths may not get under it and reach the tree. The boot ought not to be made too large; but should be so fixed as to allow of but little space between it and the stem; that it may be more certain that no pupæ or chrysalis of the moth lie between the boot, and consequently very near the trunk. This boot must be put in use about the end of October. At first it must be smeared two or three times, to keep it from drying into the wood. In the spring it must be daubed again, and again in April. The female moths coming out the latter part of autumn, are without wings, and they creep up the tree to deposite their eggs.—They cannot, therefore, pass the boot smeared with tar, and remain sticking in it, if they make the attempt. If this boot cannot be used, go in pursuit of the female moth every evening in October and November, or strike the branches of the trees with a long pole enveloped in tow or linen, in May, to throw down the caterpillar. Mow the grass short under the trees, or spread a sheet to catch them in. In bare ground they are easily seen.

We do not like to predict evil, but we are greatly afraid this Measuring Worm is going to be the greatest fruit-tree pest of all our noxious insects.—We ought to be on the look-out for the female moths this next fall or winter.—This last spring, dreadful have been its ravages round our city, on both sides

of the Ohio. For two years, large orchards have been denuded of both leaves and fruit. The trees, however, all have put out their foliage again, and, therefore, it is a consolation to know that they are not killed. This is, no doubt, an insect imported from Europe within four or five years, with trees and grafts, &c.

There are, undoubtedly, many varieties of the *Geometra*, and the millers, or moths, as well as the caterpillars, are of somewhat different forms and colors. The miller of the one kind is of a dull slate color, and rather small, of the shape and size of the Bee-moth, (*Tinea mellonella.*) E. J. H.

The Rose.

[COMPILED FROM BUIST'S ROSE MANUAL.]

[CONTINUED.]

Tea Rose—*Rosa Indica Odorata.*—This Rose originated in China, and was introduced into Europe more than thirty years since. It is too tender to withstand our winters without some protection. The common practice is to put them in pots about the first of October, and afterwards remove them to the Green-house, or a frame, covered with sash or boards.

Archduchess Isabel, distinct dwarf white.

Arkinto, flesh color, very double, flowers freely.

Barbot, is a new and beautiful variety, of a creamy blush color, fine form, and fragrant.

Bougère, large double, rosy lilac, bears the winter with slight protection.

Bontrand, perfectly formed, bright rosy pink.

Caroline, is a first rate rose, flowering freely, and is one of the hardiest.

Clara Sylvain, one of the best of the whites.

Comte de Paris, greatly esteemed, pale rose color.

Devoniensis, is a beautiful rose, creamy white.

Elisa Sauvage, creamy yellow, flowers large.

Flon, is a fleshy buff.

Hyménée, profuse blooming, creamy white.

Josephine Walton, is a new and elegant rose, creamy white.

La Sylphide, is a new rose, and very desirable, rosy buff.

Madame Desprez, when well grown, has flowered like the Double White Camellia.

Niphetos, shows a beautiful white taper bud.

Princess Maria, deep rose colored waxy flowers, perfectly cupped.

Strombio, is an old and excellent variety, rose-white flowers.

Triumphe der Luxembourgh, is a very popular rose, with large rosy buff flowers.

Victoria Modeste, fine blush, large and cupped.

Rosa Indica—*The Bengal Chinese or Daily Rose.*—These are quite hardy, compared with the Teas, but will not with certainty stand the winters here without some protection of straw, mats, or by covering the roots with dry leaves, five or six inches thick, for two feet all around. Prune in the spring, and cut out all dead and straggling wood. There are a hundred or more varieties in cultivation, only a small part of which will be mentioned here.

Archduke Charles, bright rose, changing to crimson.

Beau Carmin, dark crimson, purple shaded.

Cels, or Multiflora Cels, among the best blush roses.

Cramoise Superieur, brilliant crimson.

Gros Charles, shaded rose color, fine form.

Indica, or the Common Daily, well known; also, the White or Indica Alba.

Louis Phillippe, very popular, circumference of the flower is a dark crimson, the centre a pale blush.

Meillez, pure white.

Mrs. Bosanquet, one of the best of the pale roses.

Reine de Lombardy, beautiful bright rosy red.

Roi des Cramoisis, dark rich crimson, with much odor.

Triomphant, or Bengal Triomphant, large and full, different colors, from rosy-lilac to violet-crimson.

Washington, dark rich crimson, American origin.

Rosa Lawrencia—*The Miniature Rose.* This is a class of very small Roses, comprising about a dozen varieties, some of which are exceedingly pretty and neat.

La Miniature, bright pink, flower about the size of a half dime, plant six inches high when full grown.

The following is the description given of the *Master Burke*:—"When three years old, it had fine full blown and very double flowers; and half of a common hen's eggshell would have covered the whole bush without touching it. It is now seven or eight years old, and flowers regularly every year, affording wood for propagation, and has never yet attained two inches in height, nor its whole top exceeded one, or one and a half inches, in diameter; the rose is about the size of a buckshot."

Locust Trees.—When locust trees are felled in winter, while the circulation of the sap is suspended, and the parts are allowed to become perfectly dry before they are set, they are estimated to last forty years.

Bees Injurious to Fruit.

Messrs. Editors:—I have heard it said several times within a few months past, that bees are very injurious to fruit, and that where they are kept in considerable numbers, fruit of good quality could not be produced. I felt concerned about it, as I have just commenced the bee business with considerable success, and have a good many trees of choice fruit now coming into bearing. Having but little experience, I have been searching for that of others, and am now satisfied that my fruit will be quite as good with as without the bees.

For the information of your readers, I have transcribed a chapter from *Bevan on the Bee*, which is the most conclusive on the subject I have seen:

"Honey is considered, by modern naturalists, as of no other use to plants but to allure insects, which, by visiting the nectaries of their flowers to procure it, become instrumental to their fertilization, either by scattering the dust of the stamens upon the stigmata of the same flower, or by carrying it from those which produce only male blossoms to those which bear female ones, and thereby rendering the latter fertile.

"No class of insects renders so much service in this way as bees; they have, however, been accused of injuring vegetables in three ways: first, by purloining for their combs the wax which defends the prolific dust of the anthers from rain; secondly, by carrying off the dust itself as food for their young larvæ; and, thirdly, by devouring the honey of the nectaries intended to nourish the vegetable organs of fructification.

"In defence of his insect protégées, Dr. Evans has observed:

"First, that the proportion of wax collected from the anthers is probably trifling, it being so readily and abundantly obtained from honey.

"Second, that for depredations committed on the farina, they amply compensate, by their inadvertent yet providential conveyance of it on their limbs and corselets, to the female organs of monœcious or diœcious plants, whose impregnation must otherwise have depended on the uncertain winds.

"Third, that in a good many instances, the honey-cups are completely beyond the reach of the fructifying organs, and cannot possibly be subservient to their use.

"Hence, Sir J. E. Smith believed the honey to be intended, by its scent, to allure these venial panderers to the flowers, and thereby show how highly he estimated their value to vegetation.—(*See his Introduction to Botany.*)

"In the same work, the author observes:—Sprengel has ingeniously demonstrated, in some hundreds of instances, how the corolla serves as an attraction to insects, indicating by various marks, sometimes, perhaps, by its scent, where they may find honey, and accommodating them with a convenient resting place, or shelter, while they extract it. This elegant and ingenious theory receives confirmation from almost every flower we see. Proud man is disposed to think that

'Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,'

because he has not deigned to explore it; but we find that even the beauties of the most sequestered wilderness are not made in vain.—They have myriads of admirers, attracted by their charms, and rewarded by their treasures, which would be as useless as the gold of a miser, to the plant itself, were they not the means of bringing insects about it.

"Thus the bee, by settling upon and collecting honey from a thousand different flowers, is thereby assisting the great purpose of vegetable production, at the same time that the loads she carries home enable her to construct receptacles for the reproduction of her own race."

He goes on to give several remarkable instances of plants, in which fructification never takes place, except through the agency of insects, but although very interesting, yet I have probably given you too much already, I would only add that *Bevan on the Bee* is well worth perusing.

The above will doubtless be interesting to some, who, like me, are novices in the business.

Yours respectfully,

Covington, Kentucky. J. S. B.

Honey.

Honey, according to Mr. Milton, who has recently published a treatise on Bees in England, is an universal specific, and among its other valuable properties he declares that it prevents *Consumption*, and states that that destroyer of human life is not known in countries where honey is regularly taken as an article of food. Those who have less faith in the specific, may perhaps attribute the cause to difference of climate, rather than to honey. The Italian singers, it is also affirmed, are greatly indebted to honey, but their practice is to sharpen it with a few drops of acid, though they sometimes take it in a pure state.

Turnip Fly.—Repeated and varied experiments have proved, that half an ounce of sulphur, mixed with a pound of turnip seed, will completely prevent the ravages of the fly.

A friend is a sun and sunflower at once; he attracts and is attracted.

ELECTRICITY.

We give a few extracts, to direct the attention of our amateurs, and men of leisure, to this subject. A great deal of interest is now felt in this subject, and, as will be seen, experiments are being made, and measures are being taken, to bring it, if possible, to a system of practice. It seems to the ignorant, that splendid results will grow out of discoveries yet to be made; and these discoveries may be the result of some simple experiment made in the vicinity of as small a place as Cincinnati. The only playful experiments made here, which have come to notice, are the suspending of ancient and solitary horse-shoes in the tops of trees troubled with the fire-blight, and the putting of oxydized iron scales on the ground around the stems of trees. The plates and wires are simpler, easier to be had, and are good for something; and it is to be hoped, that some of our Horticulturists, who have scientific reputations to support, will kill a little time and not *shock* themselves. C. W. E.

From a New Work,—"Vestiges of Creation."

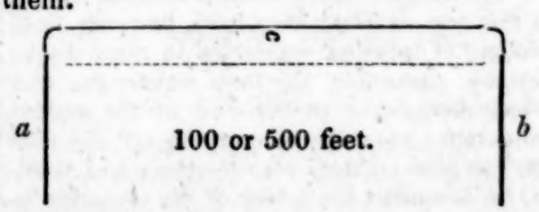
Vegetable figures are also presented in some of the most ordinary appearances of the electric fluid. In the marks caused by positive electricity, or which it leaves in its passage, we see the ramifications of a tree, as well as of individual leaves; those of the negative, recall the bulbous, or the spreading root, according as they are clumped, or divergent. These phenomena seem to say, that the electric energies have had something to do in determining the forms of plants. That they are intimately connected with vegetable life is indubitable, for germination will not proceed in water charged with negative elictricity, while water charged positively greatly favors it; and a garden sensibly increases in luxuriance, when a number of conducting rods are made to terminate in branches over its beds.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Forcing Vegetables by Galvanism.

Experiments have been frequently made, during many years, both in England and in this country, which show that the growth of plants may be hastened in a remarkable manner by the agency of electricity and galvanism. More frequently these experiments have been made by bringing currents of electricity to bear upon the vegetables by means of an electric machine, or by the use of the Leyden Jar. There is a difficulty in this mode of operating, as a too copious discharge of the electric fluid is liable to kill the plants at once; and in the hands of any but scientific persons, other accidents might happen.

A far more simple, and at all events more harmless method, is that used by several experiments last season in New York. It is a sort of galvanic battery, of very simple construction, the materials for which can easily be had, and may be used by any person of common sense. The mode is to take a piece of sheet zinc from one foot to eighteen inches in width, and as long as desirable,—say from three to six feet; also, a piece of sheet copper, of the same size, and bury them edgewise in the earth, at any desired distance from and parallel to each other, and then connect them together by a copper wire.* The plants to be influenced by them, should be between them.



The dotted line represents the surface of the earth; *a* the sheet of copper, and *b* the sheet of zinc, which are sunk into the earth about two inches below the surface; *c* is the wire connecting them, which may be supported by short stakes so as to be kept from the earth. A galvanic battery is thus formed, of which the wire makes one part of the circuit, and the moist earth the other. The action of this battery is more forcible when the plates of copper and zinc are at some distance apart, than when near together. The contact of the wire with the plates must be perfect; and for this purpose, holes may be made in them, and the wire, being made bright at the point of contact, be firmly twisted in them, so as to press with some force upon the edge of the hole. When once in operation, the metal will keep bright. William Ross, Esq., as represented in the *New York Farmer and Mechanic*, planted three rows of potatoes between plates thus connected last season on the 6th of May, and on the 15th of June potatoes were taken from the hills which were an inch and a quarter in diameter,

* Running North and South?—[Editor.

while those in the same field not thus treated were not larger than cherries.

Should this mode be found to succeed as reported, it will be as effective as the hotbed, and attended with far less trouble, in getting forward early vegetables in the garden. It will be found time enough for the farmer to introduce it in his corn and potato fields on a large scale, when it has been found entirely successful in the garden.

From a letter in the *American Agriculturist*, we take the following:

Without entering into the scientific reasoning employed, it is sufficient at present to say that these wires, acting in harmonious concert, create a constant current of electricity, and always have a stock on hand for the crops growing on the favored plot. As soon, therefore, as the young shoots emerge from the earth, they lose no time in pointing at the wires, the electricity forthwith shoots down, and the plants shooting up, they grow tall, became excessively green, and have altogether such a flourishing appearance, that everything else in the neighborhood looks sickly in comparison. It is unfortunate that we as yet have very few facts to satisfy the incredulous of the truth of these things, as all of the extended experiments,—only two or three in number,—have been made by one gentleman, Mr. Forster, in Morayshire. On a *wired* plot of twenty-five square rods, he raised an enormous crop of barley, being at the rate of one hundred and four bushels per acre, and an unheard of abundance of straw, equal to nine thousand three hundred and ninety pounds per acre. The grain was larger, the barley was better, the straw was brighter and sweeter, than any on record. The most obstinate must, however, be convinced, when they learn that *Electrocultural Societies* are forming on a large scale. Bnt a few days since, I saw a circular giving notice of a species of *Electrocultural Convention* at Ting, between London and Birmingham.

It is to be supposed, that under this new system of feeding, our crops will surpass the quantities of our wildest dreams; twenty years hence, we shall wonder how we ever considered eighty bushels of wheat to the acre a large crop, or how we ever looked upon a turnip weighing fifteen pounds as respectable. Mr. Ross's potato no doubt felt lonely; had there been others near to encourage it, it would unquestionably have been seven inches in diameter, rather than seven in circumference. When the people of this country become fully imbued with these ideas, we may expect to see the whole island studded over with posts, and traversed by iron wires; and if Ireland does not follow the example, she will lose her name of the Emerald Isle, being entirely eclipsed by the superior verdure of England.

Cranberries.

In answer to the inquiries of a Subscriber on this subject, we will remark, as we have often before, that the cultivation of this plant is not yet reduced to any regular system. They come into some lands, and disappear in others, unexpectedly and unaccountably, unless it be owing to a rotation of crops by nature, as oaks succeed pines, and the reverse.

If the land be not naturally wet, it is best to prepare for flowing; and there is sometimes an advantage in flowing very wet lands. The water is a protection against severe cold in winter, and by flowing late in spring the blossoming may be retarded until the frosty season has passed, and if flowing can be effected rapidly, it may be done any time in summer, when there are indications of a frost.

As to the preparation of the soil, if it be naturally too dry, mud will improve its texture by rendering it more retentive of moisture; and if the land be naturally wet, and the soil composed mostly of mud or peat, sand will be a good manure. When land has been long in grass, and Cranberries have not grown, the Cranberry plants would be likely to displace the grasses, aided by the tendency of nature to rotation; but if the ground has been in Cranberry vines, and they have disappeared, the land should be ploughed, or in some way inverted, burying the grass completely, and tolerably deep.

In transplanting, as we lately observed, take up shovelfulls of the soil at places about four feet apart, and place in the holes shovelfulls of earth taken from a Cranberry bog with the vines therein, and they will soon run and occupy the whole ground.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Peaches.

We have in our office a branch from a peach tree up town, loaded with peaches of the size of large walnuts. They are nearly a month farther advanced than usual. The reason is that the tree has enjoyed the benefit of an application of [Ichaboe] Guano.—*Journal of Commerce.*

China Pink.—Dianthus Chinensis.

"For many a flow'ret blossoms there to bless
The gentle loveliness whose charms imbue
Its border."

This beautiful herbaceous Biennial is a native of China, flowers nearly all the summer, and is quite ornamental. It was imported into Europe one hundred years ago, where it is cultivated to some extent; but in this country, it is much neglected. The deserved beauty alone ought to make it a general favorite. This Pink is deficient in odor, and from this simple thing may be attributed such wilful neglect. If nature has withheld a fragrance, the resplendent beauty alone certainly compensates for that deficiency, which is not the case in all flowers. Were there a sameness in the flowers, it would not be wondered at; for a greater diversity of colors does not exist in any other flower. This ought to be enough to recommend it to a general notice. In some respects this plant bears a resemblance to the Sweet William, and at times I am inclined to think is a cross, or sport, from that flower, although the flowering appears greatly different, as the one throws up a large umbel of flowers, and the Pink branches out with a single flower. I have been in the habit of bestowing some attention to this flower, though its culture requires but little care and labor. I find this plant susceptible of much improvement by hybridizing, and recommend it to all amateurs. The first season from seed I judge the merit of the flower. Here again is an advantage. The China Pink, although a biennial, will flower the first season. This, like most seed saved from double flowers, will produce many single ones, and those generally remarkably pretty. That, to me, is of no consequence; for no sooner do I discover a *single* flower, than I throw it over the fence. The second season, the handsomest plants I place alongside the Sweet William, by which means the Pink will cross without any further trouble. This is styled natural crossing, as the pollen will scatter without artificial means. By this process, I obtain the male Pink, resembling the Sweet William, and the China Pink. The beauty of the two combined, makes one of the most magnificent plants in cultivation. The great misfortune is, the mule flowers so luxuriantly as to die before the close of the season. Still there is one consolation left; that is, the mule Pink is so easily obtained, that a portion of our regret is alleviated. I have often been surprised that gardeners and amateurs have never paid attention to the hybridizing of those plants, at the same time their labors are bestowed on more scarce plants, possessing less merit. Can the easy culture lessen their value so much? I have invariably found, that those who see mine always admire them; yet those who have them, seldom save their seed. Here again arises another question: Are they saved at a proper time? which will be explained below. The seed of the mule Pink I could never get to germinate. This is generally the case with hybrids of very double flowers. To propagate the China Pink, sow the seeds in March, in a rich and light soil, and when about one inch high, transplant them round the borders, or in a bed; the borders are preferable, for when the flowers expand and prove single, pull them up, your borders will not be so much disfigured by a vacancy as a bed, for any other plant can supply its place. Save none but double flowers, for rest assured, if you allow a singls flower to remain, the seed of your double ones will be good for nothing. The benefit will result the second season, which is the best time to save your seed, as the most double will seed more freely than those of the first year.—Seeds of the second year's blooming will unquestionally produce better plants, and will average two-thirds double flowers, when those of the first year will not average one-third; and if the single ones are allowed to remain, probably all the seeds will produce single flowers. A want of this knowledge is perhaps the reason why this delightful biennial has been neglected. To cross with the Sweet William, you will generally find the mule Pink so full of flowers as to hide the leaves, making the plant present to the eye one mass of flowers of the most gorgeous description. The China Pink is perfectly hardy; still your flowers will be much improved by protection. I have preserved the Pink three seasons, but could never keep the male plant more than two, with all the care possible, as I invariably found them to die when in full bloom, cheering the eye with their beauty.

T. WINTER.

A Garden.

No other sort of abode seems to contribute so much to the tranquillity of mind and indolence of body. The sweetness of the air, the pleasantness of the smell, the verdure of the plants, the cleanness and lightness of food, the exercise of working and walking, but above all, the exemption from care and solitude, seems equally to favor and improve both contemplation and health, the enjoyment of sense and imagination, and thereby the quiet and ease of both body and mind. A garden has been the inclination of kings, and the choice of philosophers,—the common favorite of public and private men, the pleasure of the greatest and the care of the meanest,—and employment and possession for which no man is too high or too low.

If we believe the Scriptures, we must allow that God Almighty esteemed the life of man in a garden the happiest he could give him, or else he would not have placed Adam in that of Eden.—*Sir William Temple.*

Letter from the South.

Messrs. Hooper & Elliott:

Gentlemen,—I have been much interested in the very excellent articles by your valuable correspondent, T. WINTER, during the past twelve-months, and have derived both pleasure and profit from their perusal. Amongst others, his article on the *Balsam* I read at a time that a very beautiful variety of the most perfectly double ones, grown from seed received that spring from the Messrs. HOVEY, were in full bloom. Some of them had been forwarded in a hot-bed, the others were grown entirely in the open air. I could perceive no difference whatever in the richness of their colors, nor in their degree of doubleness. They were exceedingly beautiful, and were very much and deservedly admired. On reading Mr. Winter's article, I inferred that the Messrs. Hovey had purposely kept the seed some years, which caused, in a great measure, the beauty of their bloom. But, on sowing some of the first seeds, which ripened, and which in our fine climate grew rapidly, and was soon covered with bloom, I was much surprised to find *those blooms more perfect and beautiful* than the original ones! at the same time the plants presented a much handsomer appearance, being better grown and more closely covered with foliage, the want of which last was the only objection I had to the Balsam.—So, let no one be discouraged, because they have not five-year-old seed; at the same time let them carefully put away a supply, that they may themselves try Mr. Winter's plan. I have done so, and will each year test some of my old seed, side by side with seed of that same season's growth.

Permit me to say that you have improved the character of the *Western Farmer and Gardener* very much indeed during the past year. The greater attention given to Horticultural subjects, has vastly enhanced the value of your Journal. Whilst under my control, I was forced to overlook the Gardening department, in a great degree. Stock, and Stock matters, were the only things that paid, and Stock farmers were the principal supporters of the paper, which was with great difficulty sustained even then. Some little, however, was done towards the good work, which has since gone on so well,—the Horticultural improvement of the Queen City. Your Society, I am proud to see, flourishes; may it long continue to do so!

This is, of a verity, the region of flowers.—All winter long have we had the choicest varieties of *Tea, Bourbon, Noisette*, and other Roses, in full bloom—slightly checked by an occasional cold spell, but directly budding out again.—Of the *Verbena*, we have an endless variety; remaining in the open ground all winter, and volunteer seedlings springing up in abundance, varieties are produced of every shade and color. Almost all those fine annuals that are tender with you, spring up in abundance from seeds dropped the previous fall and summer. Such are the *Phlox, Drummondii, Petunias, Rescholtgias, Clarkias*, &c. &c. There are splendid specimens in this vicinity of *Camellias* eight or ten feet high, grown for years in the open ground, and without shelter. I have a *White Lady Banks Rose*, growing against the house, reaching a height of eighteen to twenty feet, and covering a large space; it has been a perfect mass of bloom for the last six weeks. Budded in it, and some other running Roses, nailed up with it, I have some thirty or more sorts of our best Roses, which at this time present a very beautiful and unique appearance; there are in bloom to-day *La Keine, La Pactole, Devoniensis, Agrippina, Margarette, Odorata, Donna Maria, Harmona, Louis Phillippe D'Angers, Grand Val, Bougere, Madame Bozanquet, Celestials, Madame Hersant*, and several others. We have no difficulty in growing any of these Roses from cuttings, in the open ground, put in any time before the first of April: they make large plants in one year.

Spirits of turpentine *will* cure the gapes in chickens, applied as is recommended by a correspondent in your work; but—*it will kill the chicken at the same time!* Try it.

Have you now mills for grinding bones for manure? If so, what is the cost per bushel? What charge is made for grinding, the bones being delivered? Yours, &c.

T. AFFLECK.

Ingleside, Mississippi, April 21, 1845.

Note.—We do not know of any Bone-mills in or near this place. The only kind we think of that would answer well, is the *Crushing Mill* of ROWE, which we have seen in operation at a Cow-keeper's, near the city, which is powerful enough to grind limestone rocks. A cut and description of it will be found in the Sixth Number of our present volume, (Fifth.) Probably spirits of turpentine, diluted with water, might not kill the chickens, but a feather simply turned in the gullet will dislodge the worms, and effect a remedy. EDITOR.

Mile.

There is a great difference in the number of yards contained in a mile in different countries. The following table will be useful:

England or America,	1760 yards.
Russia,	1100 "
Italy,	1476 "
Scotland and Ireland,	2200 "
Poland,	4400 "
Spain,	5028 "
Germany,	5866 "
Sweden and Denmark,	7223 "
Hungary,	8800 "

The Dandelion--Leontodon Taraxacum.

"Thine full many a pleasing bloom
Of blossoms lost to all perfume;
Thine the Dandelion flowers,
Gilt with dew, like sun with showers."

The Dandelion is a common weed on the commons and in meadows, bearing a yellow flower all the summer. The outer scales of the involucre are bent back, the leaves runcinate, glabrous, toothed, throwing up a stem six inches with a yellow flower at the extreme. When the seed is ripe it forms a ball, and each seed is furnished with a soft down, and is easily carried a great distance in the air by the wind. This will account for the plant being so abundant in all directions. How frequently are the productions of nature used for the benefit of the living; even to the assistance of the lover, for in their time of uncertainty do we see the fair sex, when anxious to know if the object their "soul holds most dear," retains one kind remembrance of them, will take the scape with the matured seed, blow it gently, and if there remains one or more tufts of seed, their soft and tender feelings, prompted by curiosity, seem satisfied that their anticipations are reciprocated; thus giving a decisive satisfaction, once mantled with fear, making their love flow more smoothly through a complication of uncertainty. Linnæus considers this plant more regular in expanding its flowers, than any yet known. In examining this flower carefully, it will be found to possess more perfection than is generally accorded it; because the familiar intercourse we have daily with this flower, deprives it of attraction, that scarcity alone could discover, and then it would be indispensable to our parterre. If the Anemone were placed alongside of this flower, setting the color aside, the Anemone would be considered the less attractive of the two. What operates against this plant, is its being devoid of an agreeable odor, and the color simple. Why should not cultivation improve this, as well as many other plants? Attention to this particular has done much in many instances; but the florist that would attempt to improve this flower, by taking it from its rural state, would meet with derision. Popular prejudice would be against him. What one person may consider ornamental, another will be of a reverse opinion. I cannot say that my ambition would ever induce me to attempt to establish it in my garden, let its merit be what it may; still, that does not deprive the flower of any merit appertaining to so common a plant. Education has established a contempt that all the florists in the country could not eradicate. I remember being in the country once on a visit, at dinner there was a new variety of vegetable (so called,) on the table, and my opinion was solicited in regard to its merit. I thought it was quite agreeable, for early vegetable in the spring; and I must confess, was greatly surprised when informed that it was the *Dandelion*. I found them much better than some purchased in the Market at a costly price; yet, notwithstanding the agreeable flavor, prejudice being imbibed on my mind, I could never be brought to eat them again, so strong is the effect of education. In this country, and in many other parts, this plant is popular for its medicinal qualities, being considered tonic, diuretic, and aperient—has specific action on the liver, resolving its chronic engorgements when languid, and is used more especially when the derangement of the hepatic system and digestive organs are impaired. In chronic inflammation of the liver, or deficiency of bile, and dropsical affections, it is used with decided success. The Dandelion is generally used in the form of extract, or decoction, by slicing the root and boiling it down to one-half.

T. WINTER.

The Jasmine.

The Jasmine is celebrated more for the delicacy of its odor and flowers, than for the pretty love legend connected with its European history. The custom which prevailed in some countries of brides wearing Jasmine flowers in their hair, is said to have arisen from the following circumstance:—A Grand Duke of Tuscany had, in 1699, a plant of the deliciously-scented Jasmine of Goa, which he was so careful of that he would not suffer it to be propagated. His Gardener, however, being in love with a Peasant girl in the neighborhood, gave her a sprig of this choice plant on her birthday; and he having taught her how to make cuttings, she planted the sprig as a memorial of his affection. It grew rapidly, and every one who saw it, admiring its beauty and sweetness, wished to have a plant of it. These the girl supplied from cuttings, and sold them so well as to obtain enough money to enable her to marry her lover. The young girls of Tuscany, in remembrance of this adventure, always deck themselves on their wedding day with a nosegay of Jasmine; and they have a proverb, that "She who is worthy to wear a nosegay of Jasmine, is as good as a fortune to her husband."

Columbus Horticultural Society.

We are rejoiced to hear that the friends of Horticulture in Columbus have organized a Society and elected Officers. We heartily wish them success. The officers are—

President—Bela Latham.
Vice Presidents—*W. S Sullivant, Samuel Medary.*
Treasurer—*J. W. Andrews.*
Recording Secretary—*Joseph Sullivant.*
Corresponding Secretary—*M. B. Bateham.*

We shall always notice and publish the proceedings of this Society.

Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

SATURDAY, *May* 17, 1845.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment; Third Vice President, George Graham, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The Council made the following report:—The Council recommend to the Society, that the Exhibition of Flowers, etc., be held on Wednesday next, at the Society's Rooms. The Exhibition to open at three o'clock, p. m., and close at ten, p. m. Flowers, etc., to be sold during the evening. Admission, for members and their families, to be free; for all other persons, to be ten cents each. Report accepted.

The Report of the Committee to revise the Constitution and By-Laws, was taken up, and after some amendments, the Report was accepted, and the following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws adopted:

That the Ninth and Tenth Sections of the Constitution be stricken therefrom, and that the following Sections be substituted:

Section 9. The stated meetings of the Society, shall be held on the first Saturday in each month, during the year; but adjourned meetings may be held from time to time, as the Society may think proper.

Section 10. The By-Laws of the Society shall prescribe what number of members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

That the First and Seventh Articles of the Bye-Laws be stricken therefrom, and the following substituted instead thereof:

Article 1. All officers, directed to be chosen by the Constitution and By-Laws, shall be elected on the first Saturday of April, in each year, and they shall enter immediately upon the discharge of their respective duties.

Article 7. The Council shall consist of not less than seven members, whose duty it shall be to attend to the arrangements of all the Exhibitions of the Society,—to the distribution of the Seeds, Scions, and Roots, that may be sent to the Society,—and the disposition of all the Communications that may be sent to the Society worthy of publication; and all other matters belonging to the Society not otherwise provided for.

Article 8, shall be so amended, as that the yearly contribution shall be one dollar; but any member of the Society, after having paid the first contribution of five dollars, may compound for all future contributions, by the payment of eleven dollars, or sixteen dollars paid at the time of becoming a member, shall constitute such member a member for life.

On motion of Dr. Flagg,

Resolved, That the annual dues shall be paid on or before the first Saturday in April, in each year, at the rooms of the Society; and all persons delinquent thereafter, shall be called upon before the first of September, and those who do not then pay, shall have their names stricken from the records of the Society.

The Council were directed to inquire into, and report at the next meeting, as to the expediency of subscribing for one hundred copies of the Western Farmer and Gardener.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Dr. Flagg, presented specimens of Davenport's Early Black Cherry, the first exhibited this year.

Mr. George Graham, presented specimens of the Iowa, Mall, Wiley, and Seedling Strawberries.

A. H. Ernst, exhibited a very large Cucumber.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

By C. W. Elliott.—Roses.—La Reine, (perpetual,) Eugenie Iovis, (Tea,) Edinberger, Hybrid Blanche, Harrisonii, General Thiers, Russelliana, King of Prussia, Miralba, Belle Auguste, Roi des Hybrid, Belle Violette, Victor Tracey, Relours Purple, Cerisette, George the Fourth, La Tourterelle, Double Blush, Sweetbrier, Noisette Fellemberg; Blush, Crimson, and Purple Boursalt.

By J. Hoffner.—Comberetum Purpurea.

By George Graham.—Wells's Hybrid and Rivers' George the Fourth Roses.

By Henry Ives.—Vicroria Modeste and Louis Phillippe Roses.

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SATURDAY, *May* 24, 1845.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment: the President in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The account of the Exhibition was ordered to be published in the Daily papers, and the Western Farmer and Gardener.

On motion of J. P. Foote,

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorised to pay the rent for the present year, to Mr. Wiggins, in advance.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

By the President.—A wild Strawberry from Campbell county, Kentucky, a very profuse bearer.

By Dr. Flagg.—Hudson and Mottier's Seedling Strawberries, very fine.

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SATURDAY, *May* 31, 1845.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment; the President in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The Report of the Committee on Flowers was read, and ordered to be published.

The Council reported unfavorably to subscribe for one hundred copies of the Western Farmer and Gardener. Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. R. Buchanan, it was

Resolved, That the Society purchase six copies of the Western Farmer and Gardener, that contain the proceedings of the Society.

Resolved, That the Society send two or more bottles of Native Wine by Mr. Heaver to the London Horticultural Society, accompanied with a letter from the Corresponding Secretary.

A communication on the Apple-tree Caterpillar, accompanied with specimens of the insect, and one on the Measuring Worm, (*Geometra Defoliaria*,) was read by Mr. E. J. Hooper. They were ordered to be placed on file, and published.

Several of the members present stated that there was frost this morning.

E. J. Hooper, brought in specimens of the Rose-bug.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

By J. Hoffner.—Epiphyllum Alanthum.

By George Graham.—Lamarque Noisette Rose.

By Thomas Winter.—Seventeen varieties of Flowers, comprising Roses, Phlox, etc.

—

Saturday, *June* 7, 1845.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment; the President in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The Committee on Nursery Grounds, made a verbal report in relation to certain grounds at Ludlow Station, when the following resolution was offered by Mr. Brigham, in order to obtain the sense of the meeting, whether the Society should purchase any ground or not; the resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society be published in pamphlet form, and that the members names be appended to it.

It was, on motion,

Resolved, That two Delegates be appointed to attend the Agricultural Convention, to be held at Columbus during the present month, to urge upon the members of said Convention the propriety of endeavoring to have the present law for the protection of fruit, trees, etc., altered at the next session of the Legislature, so as to embrace the whole State.

The Treasurer presented a bill for printing from the Atlas office; which was referred to Mr. Reeder, who was authorised to settle it.

The Treasurer was authorised to employ a Collector to collect the outstanding dues of the Society, at a rate not exceeding five per centum.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

By J. Hoffner.—Mammalaria Ottonis and Aristolochia Vespeteleonis.

By E. B. Reeder.—Eight varieties of Hollyhocks, and Seedling Pinks.

By J. C. Jefferies.—A Seedling Verbena.

By T. Winter.—The following Carnations and Pinks:—Tysos Shepherdess, River Trader, Madame Vestris, Bunker Hill, Salmon, Benton's Fairy Queen, Philadelphius, Binkerstein's Seedling, Prince of Orange, Yellow Jack, Crimson Monthly, Bizare, Crimson Flake, and two Seedlings.

By Dr. Flagg.—Elton Cherries.

By A. Worthington.—White Kidney Potatoes.

REPORT OF THE FLOWER COMMITTEE,

On the Spring Exhibition,

Held, May 21, 1845.

Mr. J. Hoffner exhibited some very fine plants, among which we may notice Lilium suaveolens, Alstrœmerias (rosea and psittacina,) Fuschia venus-victrix, Ornithogalum aureum, Saracenia aureum, Agapanthus variegata, Anagallis, (two sorts,) and Calceolarias; Cereus reptans, in flower, and some others not in competition; Achimenes longiflora, Amaryllis formosissima, Pelargonium prima-donna, which were the best of these kinds shown, and deserving of especial notice; his splendid show of seven kinds of Gloxinias were universally admired, but they were without compeers; his cut Flowers were fine—among them was a handsome display of Pelargoniums, some good Pansies, three sorts of Cactus, Techoma jasminoides, Verbenas, several species of Iris, (mostly natives,) and some choice Roses, (Noisette Smithii, Angers perpetual, Lamarque.)

Mr. J. C. Jefferies exhibited an Amaryllis vittata, a Fuschia superba, Gloxinia rubra, and Lobelia gracilis, the best shown; also, cut specimens of Azalea variegata, and of Pelargoniums seventeen kinds, all very choice, among them Hericartianum was considered very fine, not in competition; his Gauntlet and Garth's perfection were the best of those kinds exhibited, and are noticed accordingly.

Mr. J. Lea exhibited a pot of Cyprepedium spectabile, in beautiful blossom, the best flowers shown; this reminds us of the propriety of cultivating our native plants.

Mr. Brigham showed plants of Fuschia Thomsonia, well grown; Calothamus grandiflora, with its curious flowers; Berchella capensis, in blossom; and some others.

N. Longworth, Esq. showed fine plants of Cactus speciosissimus, Cactus truncatus, Ceres multangularis, Ceres Peruviana; Opuntia, a fine plant; Passiflora kermosine, in bloom; Aloes Yucca, Coffea Arabica, and Hoya carmosa, the best plant shown.

Mrs. S. B. Neill had the only Dahlia in bloom.

Messrs. Sayers & Heaver showed twenty one pots of very finely grown Pelargoniums,

in full blossom—among which we considered Gauntlet, Dennis's perfection, Alexandrina, Tam O'Shanter, Calypso, and Adeline, worthy of note; and R. Buchanan, Gaines's King, Hero, the best of these kinds shown. They also showed Cactus Longworthiana, a very fine plant in flower; and Roses:—Ermite D'Angers, Yellow Noisette, La Pactole, Henri du Plantier, and Buff Tea, all excellent plants and flowers, healthy and well grown; besides, a very handsome assortment of cut Roses of the finer sorts, with other Flowers, and some large bouquets.

Mr. S. S. L'Hommedieu had a fine branch of Laure de Voust Rose, in full flower; he also contributed cut Flowers liberally.

Mr. G. Graham showed among his cut Flowers the Lamarque Tea Rose.

Mr. S. S. Jackson, plants of Hoya carmosa, Gloxinia grandiflora, Ardisia, Fuschia superba, very fine, Plumbago capensis, Achimenes longiflora, in fine bloom; his Calceolarias were the best shown, among them was a beautiful seedling worthy of cultivation. He had some fine Pelargoniums, of which Alicèa, Prima Donna, and Oliver Twist, were very good; and his Calypso, Florence, and Lord Auckland, were the best of those kinds exhibited. Mr. Jackson's cut Flowers were very superior, but his collection of Roses were decidedly the most extensive and best shown; among the multitude, we have selected the following as fine flowers of their respective kinds:—Berleze, mottled; Clara Sylvain, white; Fiest's Queen of the Prairies, Laure de Voust, Rivers' George the Fourth, Watt's Celestial, La Indienne, Provence Cabbage, Margin Hip, St. Brennus, Madame Hardy, Village Maid, best striped, Harrisonia, Lyonaise Tea, Malesherba, best mottled, Princesse Maria, very fine buds, Lady Stuart, Triumph of Guem, Strombio Tea, Cramoise superior, La Artna, La Tourterelle, Double Red Sweetbrier, Crested Moss, Agreeable Violet, Madame Laffay, Antonius perpetual, Noisette Smithii, Haarlem, Louis Phillippe, Purple Crown, Pharoon Tea, Reine Caroline, Bisson, Triumphe de Luxembourg, Fabvert remontante. Mr. Jackson also exhibited some beautiful bouquets, and two dishes of very choice flowers, in which were the Passiflora, Alstrœmerias, Techome jasminoides, Hoya carmosa, Brugmunsia, &c.

For our decorations, we are indebted to the liberality of the following contributors, besides those already mentioned:—Mrs. G. Graham, fine bouquets of choice flowers; Mrs. Bush, four very handsome bouquets; Mrs. Shaler, very pretty bouquets; Mrs. Buchanan, a tray of choice roses; Mr. J. Lea, baskets of flowers; Miss E. Morgan, a number of handsome bouquets, with very fine roses; Mr. Winter, cut flowers; Mr. Jefferies, very choice cut flowers; Sayers & Heaver, S. S. Jackson, J. Hoffner, quantities of fine flowers; Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Luckey, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Austin, Mr. Orange, Mr. H. Ives, cut flowers, &c.; Mr. A. H. Ernst, a large quantity of very tastefully arranged bouquets, from the fair hands of the daughters of Spring Garden.

Mr. C. W. Elliott, exhibited a cottage ornee, made of moss, and ornamented with some very fine roses, and other plants and flowers

The committee consider, that we have had a very creditable exhibition of flowers, maugre the exceedingly unfavorable weather of the season. We may also express a regret, that other cultivators do not come into the field of competition with those whom we always find so willing to sustain the interests of the Society. We are assured, however, that it is their loss, for the citizens and strangers watch closely the results of our exhibitions, and conduct themselves accordingly. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LEA,
JOHN A. WARDER,
HENRY IVES,
CHARLES WALTON,
JOSEPH COOK,
CHARLES STETSON,
WILLIAM ORANGE,
E. B. REEDER,
DAVID ROSS,
} Committee.

The Fruit Gatherer.

The *National Intelligencer* has the following description of a simple invention by Dr. M'Williams, of that city, for gathering fruit:

"The Fruit Gatherer is an instrument designed and well adapted for plucking from the tree where it cannot be reached by the hand. The fruit is gathered from all the branches without the slightest injury to either the tree or fruit, and in the most delicate manner. It plucks off all sizes of fruit, from the cherry to the largest apple. It is easy of construction or repair, and the expense is trifling. A lady or gentleman, in their garden or orchard, standing on the ground, may select such fruit as is wished, and obtain it without disturbing that adjacent. This instrument accomplishes perfectly what has frequently been attempted both in Europe and this country in vain.

Recipe.

To preserve Fruit Trees from Mice and Insects.—Apply, early in the fall, around the root, a thick layer of lime and ashes. It would be well to sink the earth around the tree about six or eight inches, throw in a few shovelsfull of the lime and ashes, and then cover up with earth, tramping it well down.

The Flower Garden for July.

Biennials and perennials, not transplanted last month, should be removed without delay. If any Dahlias remain out of the ground, they should be planted; those already in the ground should be trimmed and neatly tied to a stake as the plants progress—bass matting is the best for that purpose, as it is not likely to injure the plant; lay old manure round the roots to preserve moisture—this will also encourage the plant in growth, and be of more real service than watering at the roots, particularly in dry weather. The Dahlia likes the foliage watered occasionally; and at the same time it will serve to keep the red spider under. Carnations and Picotees should be layered to make good strong plants before the cold weather sets in. Pinks may be increased by piping, or by slips planted in a shady situation. Piping was considered the easiest way to propagate the Pink, but experience has shown that slips are preferable, making the strongest plant in less time. Garden Roses may be layered, and scarce varieties budded on other stocks. Chrysanthemums will need attention; cuttings struck in small pots should be shifted into one a size larger, and topped if a great show of flowers be wanted, if large and few, the tops should not be taken off. If any bulbous roots remain in the ground that flowered in the spring, they should be taken up on a fine day and placed in a room to dry. Box-edging should be trimmed in damp weather, to make it appear uniform and neat. Collect seeds from plants done flowering; and the stems should be cut off to preserve the appearance of neatness. In collecting seeds from different plants, choose fine weather, or your seeds will mildew and be good for nothing. Weed and rake your beds and borders, and attend to such other minutia as are indispensable to this department.

THE PARLOR.

Pot Roses may still be increased by cuttings, as recommended last month. Geraniums should be cut down and re-potted; the tops cut in suitable lengths and planted; the cuttings will strike readily now, and make good flowering plants for next season. Geraniums do not flower well the third year; for that reason it is necessary to increase every year, to get good flowering plants; those cut down the second year flower tolerably well, after that it is doubtful; all cuttings must be kept in a shady place, and be attended to if you wish to meet with success. Heliotropes may be also increased by cuttings. Now is the best time to bud Orange and Lemon trees. Camellias may be inarched this month, but not later; this plant must be kept clean, and syringed at least three times a week, and have a free circulation of air. Cactus will need attention, and re-pot those that stand in need. All plants in pots in a growing state must be regularly watered; the Cinerarias no more than just enough to keep them from flagging. Portulacas, Verbenas, and Petunias, in pots, should be fastened to a trellis, which will give them a very imposing appearance. The Fuchsia will be now in flower, and require plenty of water. T. WINTER.

A Book on Live Fences.

A Manual on the Cultivation of Live Fences, with a practical treatise on the cultivation of Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, &c. By E Sayers, author of the American Flower Garden Companion.

This useful and interesting work, of the forthcoming of which we gave notice a few months back, has just been placed in our hands. It has fully answered our expectations of the well known practical skill and actual experience of the author. The subject is one which is beginning to claim the attention not only of persons who have villas, but of agriculturists also. For those who wish to ornament their grounds, hedges of course are one of the objects; and even to the farmer, although it will be some time before rail timber will be exhausted generally, they may be made the means of much utility and economy. The Maclura, or Osage Apple, seems to claim our chief notice. The English Hawthorn has not been found suitable to our climate. Around Philadelphia the Osage Apple is extensively and successfully cultivated for a hedge. Near Cincinnati, wherever it has been properly tried, it has done well. To quote the remarks of Mr. Sayers, we may add, that "this plant possesses the qualities of an upright thorny plant, growing (which is indispensable in a good hedge,) bushy near the ground; it has also a fine, rich, glossy foliage, and bears clipping well." Mr. Sayers gives descriptions of several other interesting plants for the purposes of Live Fences, as the Hawthorn, Buffalo Berry, and Black Locust. In addition to the author's good directions for the cultivation and management of Hedges, he has added to his work observations on Ornamental Live Fences, as the Sweetbrier, American Hornbeam, Privet, Lilac, and the Rose, with the mode of raising and cultivation of Evergreen Fences, together with remarks on the culture of the Grape, on planting Fruit Trees, the general culture of Fruit, the culture of the Currant, the Gooseberry, and the Quince, and an Appendix containing an Essay on the transplanting Ornamental Trees in Towns and Cities, &c. &c. The book is very neatly printed, on good sized type, of one hundred and eight pages, and if it had been done justice to with regard to a proper sized margin, its appearance would have been greatly improved. It is for sale at Huxley & Co.'s, Seedsmen and Florists, East Fifth-street, and at Ely and Campbell's, Lower Market-street, Cincinnati; price twenty-five cents. E. J. H.